

The Sentinel.

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The Sentinel is prepared to furnish a supplement to the State press, containing Governor Gray's inaugural address delivered on Monday, Governor Porter's last message, and the full proceedings of the recent Democratic Editorial Convention. Price per 1,000, \$3.50; for 500 copies, \$2.

The "b'antiful snow" is with us once again. Happy thought.

The funeral of Schuyler Colfax will take place at South Bend to-day.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATURE, don't forget the people you are sworn to serve.

The leading industrial question of the day is, which do you prefer, low wages or no wages?

The Democratic caucus to nominate a United States Senator is announced for next Monday evening.

JEFF DAVIS will not go into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. This will probably quiet the bloody shirt organs.

The Republicans wailing out the Independent suggests a one-legged man trying to get rid of his other leg.

The man who ceases to advertise because his business is dull, will see his business duller until he advertises again.

The duty of 75 cents a ton on bituminous coal simply assists the anthracite combination in making a corner against the public.

The shrinkage of values in the stocks which formed the basis of the year's gambling in Wall street amounts to the immense sum of \$41,600,000.

CONSIDER the untold thousands of Government employees who now claim to have voted for Cleveland. It is no wonder that Mr. Blaine was not elected.

The Hocking Valley miners have finally ended their protracted suffering struggle by accepting the wages paid to the recently imported foreign laborers.

When man lies the devil laughs is an ancient proverb. How Satan must go into convulsions of merriment when he reads our senior morning contemporary.

The price of pig-iron has fallen to about the figures of January, 1879, when it was \$17.25 per ton. It steadily advanced during 1879, and reached \$40 in January.

The Democratic caucus to name candidates for all offices elective by the General Assembly other than the United States Senatorship will be held in the hall of the House on the 20th.

The Brooklyn Eagle is moved to remark that it is violation of party conscience to state that the portfolio of the Secretary of the Exterior is always at Mr. John R. McLean's command.

ONLY four out of the forty-six States and Territories are now trying to prohibit the sale of strong drink. Five others have made the effort and abandoned it. Eleven have stringent license laws, and fourteen have never legislated on the subject.

COLONEL INGERSOLL expresses the opinion that "President Cleveland will investigate the National edifice from the peak of the ridge pole to the floor of the coal cellar. He will route the army of sinners that have been holding the parlor floors and letting actual workers root in the attic. Whether he finds the former few or many that will be the extent of the change."

It is as certain as anything in the future that the progress and end of the year 1885 will be an improvement on the beginning. So far as Indianapolis is concerned we feel reasonably certain there will be no cause to complain. The movement of our manufacturing enterprises, the building of new business houses, new residences and an increase of population will mark 1885 as a year of growth and prosperity.

SAYS the New York Journal of Commerce: "The liquor question has been carefully studied in Massachusetts if anywhere. Every method hitherto devised by human ingenuity to diminish the evils of intemperance by legislation has been tried there. State prohibitory laws of various degrees of stringency have had their tests in Massachusetts, and have all proven failures. At last here people have come round to the point from which they started. They are now in favor of the old-fashioned license, which is

issued to respectable persons only, and at rates that yield a goodly revenue."

THE Boston Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) well says that the time has passed when the people of the North or the South will approve of these interchanges of recrimination in the halls of Congress, which result in no good to anybody or any vital interest. If the Southern people can not be made to hate Jefferson Davis by such means, what is the use of goading them to do full justice to his active and his crime?

SENATOR DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

The time is nigh at hand when the people of Indiana will speak through their faithful representatives in the election of a United States Senator. Their choice is already known of, and its expression at the proper time will be a grateful tribute to the distinguished gentleman, statesman, orator and devoted public servant whose name heads this article. He has deserved well by his record, and in putting the seal of approval upon his career the representatives of the people confer an honor and are themselves honored in turn. They, in voting for the re-election of Senator Voorhees, discharge a trust reposed in them, just as he in the Senate of the United States performs a sacred duty when he faithfully represents the honor and the interests of our great Commonwealth.

What is quite a coincidence, and most happy, too, in this connection, is the fact that the people of Indiana and their representatives are of one mind, and are actuated by the same spirit. The people are not for Senator Voorhees because their representatives favor his re-election, nor are the representatives for him solely because the people desire it. It is spontaneous, and is accounted for on the basis of merit fully appreciated, on principle fully carried out, and because of an inexplicable something that accords with the fitness of things. A great man and a great people; a confiding State and a competent, zealous and watchful Senator. Of those who voted for Senator Voorhees six years ago there now remain in public life but five to repeat the (to them then as now) pleasing duty--Senator Willard, who was then a Representative; Senator Faulkner, who was also a Representative; Senator Fowler and Senator Betz, then Senators also, and Representative Taylor, who was then in his present capacity. All the other Democratic members of the House and Senate are new men, touching the Senatorial election of 1879 but are not new in the practice and advocacy of Democratic principles, nor in the faithful discharge of trusts confided to them. They will rejoice to vote for Senator Voorhees because they love him, and because they have watched him and have not found the light of his lamp gone out for want of the oil of zeal to keep it burning brightly. He is to them and to all the people the day star of our politics, the strong man in the hour of needed labor, the man of courage when faintness would mean defeat, and the tall man walking among the people and speaking in tones of matchless eloquence the truths that make man free by keeping government in the hands of the people and for the people.

HON. FRANK H. HURD.

The Toledo District is in a sea of trouble over the Hurd-Romels election contest, and the prevailing opinion is that Hurd's seeming defeat was brought about by recourse to the basest methods on the part of both Republicans and traitorous Democrats. It is the general impression that Hurd ought to have his seat, but the contest he will have to make to get it will injure him for all time to come in the estimation of his constituents. How this could possibly be the case could not be satisfactorily explained yesterday by anyone in Toledo to our representative who journeyed to that city that he might glean some information in the absence of Mr. Hurd at Washington. He interviewed hundreds and found Hurd's friends outspoken, while his opponents were reticent or asking, if reported at all, to be set down as "mum" in the matter.

Democrats who contributed to the loss of 1,600 votes in Lucas county and the defeat of Mr. Hurd and the entire County Democratic ticket, are now ashamed of their baseness--those who sold out as well as those of the 180 oath-bound and boastful brethren who did the dirty work and the buying. Of these the majority are old time enemies of Mr. Hurd, and not a few of them are troubled with the Congressional itch, without the capacity to ease such an affliction by an appeal to their fellow citizens. They went as Democrats to the Congressional convention at Oak Harbor where Mr. Hurd was nominated, but they returned as the enemies of the party and the principles they claimed to represent. They are the local leaders of the "rule or ruin" element that have been the bane of Democracy in Ohio, and that have always had the support and connivance of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and of the men who always preferred self to principle and anything under certain circumstances to Democratic victory.

The Sentinel is aware that these considerations weigh but little in deciding the contest now on. Law and fact and precedent will have to do with it, and from appearances they point like the index fingers of the millions to the triumphal arch under which the great Hurd has passed before, and under which he will undoubtedly march to the measured music of popular acclaim when this contest is decided by Congress.

He comes first in the estimation of intelligent men as a constitutional lawyer, as a statesman, and as an orator. He stands high above petty affairs, and his greatness swallows up the small fry that seek recognition by clamoring at his heels. Mr. Hurd has been eight years in bringing about the consideration of the question of tariff reform. He has urged it as an issue of right and as a winning issue for the Democracy. In this he has manifested his excellent

judgment and his correct estimate of the tide of public affairs. On this question, as well as on most matters of public importance, he is thoroughly posted, and at no time is he apart from the courage of his manhood and the dignity that becomes him as a man of laudable ambition, who seeks fame, not money; whose aim is greatness, based upon merit, and not the indiscriminate applause of the thoughtless. To say that such a man is not appreciated by the voters of the Toledo District is to offer an insult to that people; and to credit them with fairly preferring Jacob Romels, who is almost illiterate, and notably unacquainted with law and the simplest rudiments of legislation, to Frank H. Hurd, as he is known to the whole country, or as imperfectly referred to above, is, indeed, to do the people of Northwestern Ohio grave injustice.

Mr. Hurd is great enough to make enemies out of the envious ones in his district. It was such a spirit that actuated the misrepresentation of him by Cincinnati parties, who spread the lying report that he had accused President Cleveland with having been the President of a free trade club in Buffalo. It is the same jealousy that attributes his defeat to his attitude on the tariff, when, in fact, he has won heretofore on his tariff record. On every hand there are those who would prejudice Congress and the incoming administration against Mr. Hurd, but he is equal to the emergency and will shine the brighter as a public man when all this rubbish is brushed into out of the way places.

It was Hurd who got Toledo her new post-office, and when Mr. Ritchie was preferred before him for Congress in 1880 the people saw their mistake and corrected it by electing Hurd in 1882. The straight channel project is now of importance to Toledo and that section, and with such a man as Romels to play with his thumbs in the House the Maumee Bay improvement will likely remain in statu quo for want of funds. Hurd is needed not alone by the Toledo District, but by the whole country. He was cheated by a ring of corrupt politicians, and he ought to get his seat.

THE SOUTH BEND LABOR TROUBLE.

Referring to the labor troubles at South Bend, during the early part of this week, the Times, of that city, says that the dispatches sent out about the matter were full of misrepresentations and nonsense. Indications were given that the men were rolling in wealth and luxury, and accumulating rapidly enough to insure a fortune of ease and comfort. Reports were telegraphed that wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 and even more per day were being paid. The Times in referring to this makes the assertion that in the Oliver Plow Works there are not ten men beside the foremen who are making \$2 per day, while there are many piece workers who do not earn more than seventy-five to ninety cents a day on this short time. Besides, it should be remembered, that in South Bend there is no class of citizens who earn their hire by harder work than the men who work in the grinding and polishing rooms at the Oliver Plow Works.

On the last pay day there was due and paid the following sums to the parties named, after deducting amount due for rent: Mack Douch, \$1.60; Frank Kracher, \$1.25; George Wasolaki, \$1.10; Mack Kracher, ninety cents; August Laubsch, thirteen cents; Paul Trummer, eight cents; Frank Knapik, nothing.

The Times in conclusion says: "It appears from this statement that of these seven workmen one did not have a cent due him on two weeks' work over and above the rent charged up against him; three had less than a dollar coming on pay day, and three were fortunate enough to draw the magnificent sum of from \$1.10 to \$1.60 wherewith to supply their families with the necessities of life."

There may be satisfactory reasoning for this that we know nothing about, and hence make no comment. We merely wish to add that four years ago, when the Republican party were pushing the fortunes of their candidates, Messrs. Garfield and Arthur, into the White House, the central point of the argument was that the election of these gentlemen would secure good times to the country at large and big wages to the laboring man. The sequel to the great blunder lies in the significant fact that hundreds of thousands of workmen are to day without employment, and other hundreds of thousands working for a mere pittance.

The Chicago News is moved to sound the following timely and pertinent note of warning:

The proceedings of the riotous Poles and Hungarians at South Bend furnish an instructive comment upon the beauty of cheap labor. These ignorant savages were undoubtedly brought into that quiet little town because they would work for a few cents a day less than decent American workmen with families to bring up. If property ever comes to grief in this country, either through revolution, ill-judged and ignorant legislation, or at the hands of a mob, it will be through the operation of cheap foreign labor. Capitalists should make a note of this.

NOW THAT the grand old Constitutional party is in the ascendant, and an increased and intelligent spread of its principles is desirable, if there is a publisher or proprietor of a newspaper in Indiana in need of a live, wide-awake, and fluent writer, as editor, we have such an one in our mind's eye. Moreover, he is a practical printer, and knows all about everything connected with a printing office--fully competent to take charge of the entire establishment. If any further information is desired, a line to the editor of the Sentinel will bring it.

State Geologist.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., Jan. 15.--I see that our best men are being brought forward for various offices in the gift of Governor Gray, and as Greene County is entitled to be represented in the makeup, I propose the name of one of our distinguished German friends, one who has the very best qualifications, for

the Geologist's office. I bring to the notice of the public Peter Schmitz, a well educated man, and one of very fine talents. He has made geology his study. If there is a set of people in the State of Indiana that need recognition it is our German friends. He will be well recommended to Governor Gray, and it is hoped that due consideration will be given Greene County's worthy citizen before the appointment is made. M.

Coal Mine Inspector.

To the Editor of the Sentinel:
 SIR--One of the many responsibilities attached to the duties of the Governor of Indiana is the appointment of a Coal Mine Inspector, for, in many and all cases, danger to hundreds of lives is in his care. It requires a man (of study habits, good judgment and long experience and a practical knowledge of mining.

The name of Martin Cahill, of Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, is presented to Governor Gray for the position of Coal Mine Inspector. Mr. Cahill has all the qualifications that are required and is competent in every particular, being a man of sober and steady habits. He is a reliable, intelligent gentleman, having fourteen years experience, working in the coal mines he has a practical knowledge of its duties. He is very popular and well known in the counties where there are mines. All the county officers of Daviess County and leading Democrats in that part of the State have signed his petition, and all the State officers except one or two, and the county officers of Marion County, and the city officers have signed his petition. As the office of Coal Mine Inspector was created for the protection of the miners, no man understands the wants and the requirements better than a practical miner. Mr. Cahill is recommended by all the operative miners and by the workingmen generally throughout the State, being endorsed by all the laboring organizations. All the members of the Knights of Labor of this city have endorsed Mr. Cahill and recommended his appointment. He is a true representative workingman.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Indianapolis Trades Assembly which was held last Monday. The assembly is composed of delegates from the various trades societies of the city:

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY HALL,
 105 East Washington Street, Indianapolis.

At a regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, held last Monday evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Whereas, the name of Martin Cahill, practical miner, of Washington, Daviess County, Indiana, will be presented to the Governor for appointment as Inspector of Mines; therefore,

Resolved by the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Indianapolis, That we hereby endorse Martin Cahill's application for appointment as Mine Inspector, and hereby recommend him as a man well qualified with a certain knowledge for all the duties required of him in the position to which he is appointed.

THOMAS E. ASH, Recording Secretary.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1885.

Mr. Colfax's Opinion of the Y. M. C. A.

[Communicated.]
 Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Hon. T. A. Hendricks were the speakers on the occasion of the dedication of the building still owned and occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association of Indianapolis. We quote from Mr. Colfax's speech: "If you ask me as to the sphere and work of the Young Men's Christian Association, I can scarcely bound it in my reply. It has no limits but those of the second great commandment, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' and inspiration teaches us that all mankind is our neighbor, that rich and poor, prince and peasant, learned and unlearned are all brethren of the same dust, pilgrims on the same journey, travelers to the same tomb. No dare you to answer but in one way the question that has come down to us through the centuries from the wisest of men, the wisest of our race, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' You are indeed, and for every lack of duty toward your tempted, erring, falling or fallen brother man you yourself must answer at a bar whence there is no appeal." P.

Oil Inspector.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Jan. 15.--Deputy County is generally considered the seat of war, politically speaking. The county officers are elected by majorities of one and two; therefore to be a Democrat in this county means an adherence to principle, and involves a fight to the knife. While we claim a part in the general victory, and furnish one Senator, deploring the loss of a Representative, (a result of circumstances beyond our control), we ask recognition at the hands of a Democratic Governor. Only a single favor is asked. We present for consideration John W. Shields, who is an aspirant for the appointment of Inspector of Oil.

Mr. Shields is a citizen of Greensburg, whose political and business integrity is unquestioned. As to qualifications he stands at the head of the many men of the oil department and has the proofs of Davis' alleged duplicity for all these many years and nobody ever thought of using them. It is terrible to relate and worse still to contemplate. Were it not for a little formality known as the law, we should expect to renew the Presidential campaign at once with Davis as the one great towering issue. To be thus defrauded is a shame, and we shall be greatly surprised if henceforth Mr. Blaine pose not as a martyr to this oversight. It is true the northern heart ceased long ago to be fired by ghost stories of Jeff Davis, but they might still have answered for a diversion.

Now that the campaign is over we don't see what earthly good a revival of the bloody shirt can effect. It certainly does not exhort the people, nor does it enhance the good feeling of the Senate. The only thing it does is to give a number of patriots a chance to show their heroism in attacking a decrepit enemy a thousand miles away, whose closer acquaintance they scrupulously avoided at a time when his conspiracy was still fresh on our lips. We can imagine with what swelling pride the rural voter in Michigan will pore over Conger's fearless attack in Davis' rear, and how he will remember the gallant Senator at the election of the State Legislature next year, when a successor to him is to be chosen; still there is no need of delaying business on that account.

The Congressional Record will scatter the news of how Davis was slain just the same whether it is carefully written by a hired man as so much per day, or delivered with all the exhaustive accompaniments of a rhetorical art. Senators should be composed and give the country, if not Davis and themselves, a rest.

Davis as an Issue.

[Omaha Herald.]
 What a pity it is that the Davis-Sherman controversy did not come up in the Senate during the late campaign. With a little skill it might have revived the bloody shirt in all its whirling glory. Just think of it, gentlemen, in the many years of the war department laid the proofs of Davis' alleged duplicity for all these many years and nobody ever thought of using them. It is terrible to relate and worse still to contemplate. Were it not for a little formality known as the law, we should expect to renew the Presidential campaign at once with Davis as the one great towering issue. To be thus defrauded is a shame, and we shall be greatly surprised if henceforth Mr. Blaine pose not as a martyr to this oversight. It is true the northern heart ceased long ago to be fired by ghost stories of Jeff Davis, but they might still have answered for a diversion.

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THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Our New Orleans Letter on 'Sundry Topics--The Live Stock, Etc., Etc.'

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.--The Sunny South, after having almost ruined her reputation by dark dismal weather, has at last assumed her true habiliments of bright sunshine, clear blue sky and balmy breezes. The people can now visit the exposition with satisfaction and delight, and they are going by the tens of thousands. The World's wonderful exposition is now out in full bloom and a beautiful flower it is. The world's products from Russia's icy plains to Scotland's braes and burns, and from Maine's forests of hemlock and fir to Florida's golden fruits and flowers, are here skillfully and artistically arranged to please the eye and interest the mind. I can now advise everybody to come and see the exposition, for it is here in full costume with its Sunday clothes on waiting to be looked at and admired. All classes of people, from ladies of the most refined, esthetic tastes, to the utilitarian, practical gentlemen who want to see something useful, valuable and instructive can be fully gratified by a visit to the exposition. To-day the World's Exposition Press Association adopted a series of resolutions, expressive of its views and appreciation of this exposition which were in the highest degree complimentary, giving an unequivocal opinion that, in all respects except, perhaps, the State exhibit, it was superior to any show of the kind ever made before in this or any other country. During the discussion of this subject it was stated by an esteemed member of the press from Philadelphia that had attended every World's Fair--the one in London, the one in Paris and the one in Philadelphia--and that he could state positively that this is ahead of all others in size of buildings, extent and character of exhibits, as well as beauty and magnificence of display. This is worth more than the opinions of a thousand men who never saw any other exposition than this. "I have a full license to praise this exhibition, at least to a moderate extent."

THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The people of this city are more polite and attentive to strangers than any I have seen elsewhere. You may stop the busiest man in New Orleans on the street, and ask for information with a certainty that you will receive a polite answer. I have often seen men turn their course and go with a stranger to show him to the place he wished to find. Ladies are never allowed to stand in a street car, and I saw a New Orleans young man give his seat to an elderly gentleman. The better classes are determined that strangers shall not be skinned by the sharpers, if they can prevent it. Board is not dear here, by any means, and there is still plenty of room in good private boarding houses, where strangers will be well taken care of at nominal rates. Some first class restaurants are furnishing regular meals for fifty cents, and at some of the markets a cold meal will be given for twenty cents and a hot one for thirty. Lodging is all the way from twenty-five cents to \$3.00 a day. You can go anywhere in the city for five cents, and the means of reaching the exposition are ample so far. Steamboats are running to the exposition hourly, and charge only fifteen cents the round trip.

THE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION.

This is getting to be a very fine display. The horse exhibit is exceptionally good. Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, has a lot of pure-bred horses that attract much attention. One of them weighs 2,100 pounds. They are only available for heavy service. For pulling heavy loads they are ahead of all other horses. This gentleman has 2,000 of these horses at his home and is the largest importer in this country. There are some fine specimens of cattle, sheep and hogs, and many more are on the way. The show will begin on the 20th of this month, which will greatly interest those who are fond of this kind of business.

INDIANA'S EXHIBIT.

This is daily growing better, still there is room for more specimens of the products of the State. Colonel Sigerson is still adding to his exhibit. He now has about 3,500 specimens of farm and garden products, mostly raised by himself. The specimens of work are the best I have seen from any of the States.

BATTLE OF SEDAN.

A building has been erected specially for the exhibition of this wonderful painting. None should visit the exposition without seeing this splendid work of art. It is an immense painting on a canvas 400 feet long and 50 feet high, and by the skillful arrangement of light and shade it is made to show more horses, cannon, small arms, soldiers in line of battle, hills, valleys, houses, burning towns, the sky and clouds so naturally that one will suppose himself in the midst of a great battle.

A feature in New Orleans is the great number of saloons and cigar stores. A walk of half an hour carried me past forty saloons and twenty cigar stores before I found a grocery store. Probably the people here have adopted the idea of doctors, who claim that "one ounce of whiskey would give more nutritive force than five ounces of beef." Many physiologists believe that alcohol arrests metamorphosis of tissue, and in that way aids nutrition and gives strength. But even that is a doubtful question, as it is not by any means certain that it is desirable to arrest metamorphosis. When no nourishment is taken into the system we are supported by the decomposition of our own tissues. If Dr. Tanner had taken an ounce of whiskey every four hours he could not have lived ten days. Suppose the bear, when he goes into hibernation, should have a pint of whiskey injected under his skin three times a day to prevent the fat he has stored up for winter from being converted into more vital organs, how long would he live? I will supply the whiskey if any doctor who believes in its nutritive force will administer it to Brain hypodermically during his winter sleep. A. PATTON.

A Mugwump--One of Many.

[L. W. S. in Portland Argus.]
 The mugwump civil service reformers are nice men, but some of them are getting to be a trifle too previous. The last time I was in Maine I saw my brother's little grandson, who was somewhat larger than a pint of cider, lead a huge bull, that was somewhat smaller than a school house, by means of a ring in the bull's nose. The mugwump civil service reformers look upon the Democratic party as a big bull which they, albeit the smallest of political small boys, can lead by the nose by means of the ring which they think they have deftly inserted therein. Yes, perhaps they can lead that bull and perhaps their coat tails will suddenly disappear over the fence tops. I am a mugwump civil service reformer myself, and I

want to suggest to my brethren in the military and most courteous manner that they are in great danger of making asses of themselves. One party has been in power twenty-four years, in the course of which time we have had a great civil war, hence our public service is very corrupt, and an entire change is desirable and must be made. A civil service reform which retains in public positions dishonest public servants, is a good thing to avoid. We want an entire change from President down to messenger boy, and then and not until then we want civil service reform.

SENTINEL SPECIALS.

Johnson County Murder.

Special to the Sentinel.
 FRANKLIN, Ind., Jan. 16.--Yesterday, about 4 p. m., Mr. Taylor Ballard, residing in Clark Township, about eight miles from this city, was murdered and robbed in his barn. Miss Outinger, a grandchild of his, living a short distance from him, heard, as she supposed, some heavy board break, and went to see what it was. Not finding Mr. Ballard in the house, and getting no reply, she went home and reporting, her brother, who stays with his grandfather, went over, finding him lying in the barn, one shot being in the back and another over the eye. The murder was committed for the purpose of robbery, as the pockets were rifled of everything. Mr. Ballard was about eighty years old, and one of the oldest citizens of this county. He was afraid to trust his money in the banks, and whenever he received any would hide it on his farm. He is known to have had some \$1,000 or \$1,200 on his person yesterday. He was living alone, his wife having drowned herself about a year ago, two of his grandsons sleeping with him at night. The murderer could not have chosen a better time to do his foul work, as there was no one around to interfere at that time, and the heavy rain soon destroyed all tracks. No clue to the murderer has been found.

Suicide by Drowning.

Special to the Sentinel.
 MADISON, Ind., Jan. 16.--Lucy Johnson, colored, aged twenty-four, committed suicide by drowning in Crooked Creek this morning. She attempted to "drown off" last week by taking a dose of arsenic. Her mother says she has been incoherently since. Barney Gray, a white "crook," got married, as she was expecting part of his love and affections.

Suicide.

Special to the Sentinel.
 SALEM, Ind., Jan. 16.--A. R. Morrison, piano and organ salesman for S. V. Harding, of Seymour, Ind., committed suicide at his boarding house here, this evening, by drowning in a cistern. This is the second tragedy for this county this week.

Death of an Old Resident.

Special to the Sentinel.
 COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 16.--Dr. Jason C. Brerort, the oldest physician of this county, died at his home near Waleboro last night, after a lingering illness. He was seventy-six years of age, and has lived here nearly fifty years.

POLO.

Meridian Victorious by Three to One.

The Star-Meridian polo game at Meridian Rink last night was witnessed by a large and select crowd. The game was called promptly at 9 o'clock, with Harry E. Fike as referee. Party Wright and Frank Lehman acted as judges for the Star Club, and George Catterson and Harry Walker for the Meridian, and Jay G. Voss time-keeper. After these gentlemen had taken their positions on the floor both teams entered, the visitors leading, who at the start created a very favorable impression, and were loudly cheered. The game opened without any formalities, the referee starting the ball promptly. Brelsford, for the visitors, took the ball from Tarleton with apparent ease. What Tarleton lost in the "buck" however, he soon regained by neat coaching to Wood, who, by a splendid stroke, scored the first goal. Time, one minute and three-quarter seconds. The second inning opened with a great deal of excitement. A call the referee's whistle, away went Tarleton and Landis with the ball. The visitors finally got it toward the home team's goal, when Eden by a dashing play drove it the entire length of the rink, and just as Tarleton reached the front of the opponents' goal the ball washed terrifically. Tarleton blocked it nicely, and the ball rebounding passed through the Stars goal, giving Meridian their second goal in forty seconds.

The third inning was hotly contested by both sides and lasted twenty minutes and ten seconds, when the visitors were awarded a goal by an unfortunate but not intentional foul by Wiles, of the Meridians.

The fourth inning commenced with excitement at fever heat. Tarleton gained his first advantage of the evening over the palliant Captain of the Stars, and after a narrow, nicely fought goal the ball to Wood, who, by a terrific line hit, scored, Meridian winning goal in 1:25. The game was by far the most exciting and brilliant ever played in this city. Two games will be played to-day, this afternoon at 4 o'clock and to-night at 9 o'clock. The following is the score:

Meridian..... 1 1 0 1-3
 Stars of Dayton..... 0 0 0 0-1
 Total--Meridian, 1. Time of game, 0 9 5
 The League representatives will meet in session at Messrs. Fike and Ralston, of the famous Gem City Club, of Dayton, who are delegates to the meeting, accompanied the Stars on their trip here. The Chicago, Detroit and other delegates arrive this morning.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The Dayton Polo Club is at the English Hotel.

C. S. Anthony, Toledo; H. A. Reed, Orleans; S. O. Picken, Spencer, and J. H. Jordan, Martinsville, are among the guests at the Denison.

Frank Beemer, Muncie; Edwin Smith, Princeton; D. W. Henry W. P. Hams, Terre Haute; W. H. Clark, Tipton; W. H. Dorney, Jeffersonville; William Rahm, Jr., Evansville, are at the Bates House.

Dr. Wiles, of Spencer, was in the city yesterday. The Doctor has been for six years connected with the Board of Trustees of the Blind Asylum. His business training and discipline make him a valuable member of the board.

J. Wilson, Danville; Joseph E. Henley, Bloomington; M. H. Timberlake, Lafayette; John M. Shucky, Gosport; D. N. Taylor, Terre Haute; James C. E. Walker, Madison; J. C. Small, Aurora; Miss Susie Wilson, Knightstown, are at the Grand Hotel.

Charles Griffith, Logansport; J. T. Burns, Brownsville; Samuel Harris, Franklin; W. T. Rivers, Bargersville; J. N. Lamb, Fort Wayne; William Dazey, Greencastle; Dr. H. Tilton and lady, Centerville; M. V. Miles, Spencer; Daniel O'Connor, Union City, are at the New Occidental.